
CHAPTER 14

GLOSSARY AND INDEX

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CHAPTER 14

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14.1 GLOSSARY

`A`a (lava)—(Pronounced “ah-ah”) is a Hawaiian term for basalt lava flows that have a rough rubbly surface composed of broken lava blocks called clinkers. See <http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/Products/Pglossary/aa.html> for a photograph and more detailed description.

Affected environment—The physical features, land, and area or areas to be influenced, affected by, or created by an alternative under consideration; also includes various social and environmental factors and conditions pertinent to an area.

Air assault—The movement of friendly assault forces (combat, combat support, and combat service support) by rotary-wing aircraft to engage and destroy enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain.

Ambient air quality—The atmospheric concentration of a specific compound (amount of pollutants in a specified volume of air) actually experienced at a particular geographic location that may be some distance from the source of the relevant pollutant emissions.

Average daily traffic volumes—The total traffic volume during a given time in 24-hour periods, greater than one day and less than one year, divided by the number of days in that period.

Ballistic—Guided in the ascent of a high-arch trajectory and freely falling in the descent.

Ballistic effect—Relating to the trajectory and fall of a ballistic projectile.

Battalion—Military unit generally composed of multiple companies with a headquarters section (approximately 300 to 1,000 Soldiers).

Billet—Shelter for troops.

Bivouac/bivouacking—Temporary settlement or shelter; to watch at night or be on guard as a whole Army.

Brigade—A military unit smaller than a division, usually composed of multiple battalions with a headquarters section, to which are attached smaller units tailored to meet anticipated requirements (approximately 3,000 to 5,000 Soldiers).

Bradley Fighting Vehicle—A 21-ton armored personnel carrier which can carry Seven infantry men. It is a tracked vehicle with a 25mm cannon, 7.62mm machine gun, and TOW anti-tank missiles.

Call-for-fire—A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target.

Cannon—A large bore, direct fire, gun often mounted on a tank or similar vehicle.

Cantonment area—Permanent military station, usually containing administration buildings, barracks, and support facilities.

Ceded lands—Lands that were either Crown or government lands until 1893, when the Hawaiian Kingdom was overthrown.

Chemistry—Any chemical reactions that transform pollutant emissions into other chemical substances.

Company—A military unit usually composed of multiple platoons with a headquarters section (about 150 Soldiers).

Concentration units—The ratio of the quantity of a substance in a mixture to the quantity of the mixture is its concentration in the mixture. Concentrations are often expressed in units of mass (weight) or volume of a substance per unit of mass or volume of the mixture. If the concentration is very high, then the concentration might be given in terms of a percentage. Percentage concentrations are equivalent to “parts per hundred.” In many environmental applications, the concentrations of interest are very dilute, and it is convenient to express concentrations in parts per thousand (ppt), parts per million (ppm), or parts per billion (ppb). Concentrations in water are typically given either in units of mass per mass or in mass per volume. For example, there are approximately 35 grams of salt in 1,000 grams of seawater. The concentration of salt in seawater, in units of mass per mass, is therefore approximately 35 parts of salt per 1,000 parts of seawater, or 35 ppt. If there were only 35 milligrams (mg) of salt in the same mass of water, then the concentration would be 35 parts per million (ppm); and if there were 35 micrograms (µg) of salt in the same mass of water, then there would be 35 parts per billion (ppb). Because 35 milligrams of salt takes up only a very small volume, adding 35 milligrams of salt to one liter of pure water doesn’t change the volume of the solution much. One liter of pure water has a mass of 1,000 grams, or one kilogram. Therefore, at dilute concentrations, 35 ppm can be expressed as 35 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Similarly, 35 ppb is nearly the same as 35 µg/L. Concentrations in soils are nearly

always given in units of mass per mass. Concentrations in air are typically given in units of volume per volume, or, because volume of air depends on the temperature and pressure, in units of mass per volume at a specified pressure and temperature.

Contingency force—A force reserved in order to be deployed as needed.

Convoy—An organized and controlled group of vehicles that moves over the same route at the same time and under one commander.

Corps—A tactical unit usually consisting of two or more divisions and auxiliary arms and services.

Criteria Pollutants—The 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act required EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for certain pollutants known to be hazardous to human health. EPA has identified and set standards to protect human health and welfare for six pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide. The term, “criteria pollutants” derives from the requirement that EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of these criteria that standards are set or revised.

Critical habitat—A description of the specific areas with physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a listed species and that may require special management considerations or protection. These areas have been legally designated via Federal Register notices.

Cumulative effects—Effects that are the result of incremental impacts of an action, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such actions.

Deployment—The movement of forces within operational areas.

Detachment—A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.

Direct fire—Gunfire delivered on a target, using the target itself as a point of aim for either the gun or the director.

Division—A major administrative and tactical unit/formation that combines the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat; larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps (approximately 12,500 to 20,000 Soldiers).

Dry fire—Simulated fire; used only for training.

Dud rounds—Explosive munitions that have not been armed as intended or that have failed to explode after being armed.

Easement—An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use. A right-of-way is usually an easement.

Ecosystem—A community of interacting organisms (including people) and their environment that functions together to sustain life.

Emission—The release of air contaminants into the ambient air; the amount (usually stated as a weight) of one or more specific compounds introduced into the atmosphere by a source or group of sources

Emission range—The amount of pollutant emitted during a specified increment of time or during a specified increment of activity.

Emission standard—A requirement established under the federal Clear Air Act that limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis.

Endangered species—Any species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. Federal endangered species are officially designated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the designation is published in the Federal Register.

Environmental—1) In a scientific context, a combination of natural conditions. 2) In a planning context, a category of analytical studies of aesthetic values, ecological resources, cultural (historical) resources, sociological and economic conditions, etc.

Environmental consequences—The impacts on the affected environment that are expected from implementing a given alternative.

Environmental impact statement—As defined in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, a detailed written report that provides a “full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and (informs) decision-makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment.” The draft EIS evaluates a range of reasonable alternatives and their associated impacts and presents a preferred alternative if one option is clearly favored above the others. After departmental review, the draft EIS is circulated among agencies and the public for comment. Following the public hearing held to formally record comments on the draft, a final EIS is prepared incorporating public and agency input and recommending a selected alternative.

Executive order—Order issued by the President by virtue of his authority vested by the Constitution or by an act of Congress. An executive order has the force of law.

Facilities—Buildings and the associated infrastructure, such as roads, trails, and utilities.

Farmland Protection Policy Act—Soil phases/areas protected by the FPPA and 7 CFR 658. FPPA soils include prime farmland, unique farmland, farmland of statewide importance, and farmland of local importance.

Federal Register—A daily publication of the US Government Printing Office that contains notices, announcements, regulations, and other official pronouncements of US Government administrative agencies. Various printed announcements and findings related to specified environmental matters and transportation projects and activities appear in this publication.

Fee simple—Fee simple ownership means possession of a piece of real estate in totality, generally not subject to any other person's ownership interests. Also referred to as "fee simple absolute" or "owned in fee."

Field artillery—1) A basic branch of the Army. The branch name identifies personnel and units that use cannons, rockets, and missile systems to assist in land combat operations. 2) Artillery weapons that are sufficiently mobile to accompany and support infantry, mechanized, armored, airborne, and air mobile units in the field.

Fire power—The capacity of an individual or unit to deliver accurate and effective fires on a target or area to kill or suppress the enemy in its position, to deceive the enemy, and to support tactical maneuvers.

Fires—Effects of lethal and nonlethal weapons.

Force-on-force—A force engaging another force, usually from within the same Army, in nonlive fire, for the purpose of training and practice.

Forced entry—To enter a property by use of force, usually without permission.

Fugitive emissions—Emissions not caught by a capture system; releases not confined to a stack, duct, or vent, such as equipment leaks, emissions from the bulk handling or processing of raw materials, windblown dust and a number of other specific industrial processes

Future force—The future forces of the Army, which will undergo transformation in training, equipment, and weapons over an estimated 20 years to become the future force.

Hazardous material—A substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and that has been designated as hazardous under section 5103 of federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5103). The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in part 173 of subchapter C of CFR chapter I (USDOT 2003).

Hazardous substance—Any substance that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical and chemical characteristics, poses a potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment.

Hazardous waste—A solid waste (or combination of wastes) that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, can cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality. RCRA further defines a hazardous waste as one that can increase serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness or pose a hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Heavy brigade—A brigade that is composed of heavy artillery and armored vehicles and designed to contain, repel, or defeat a heavily armed enemy force.

Heavy forces—A large force designed for sustained battlefield combat, usually composed largely of armored vehicles.

Howitzer—A large bore, indirect fire, gun that operates much like a mortar.

Impacts—Positive or negative effects on the natural or social environment resulting from transportation projects.

Improved conventional munitions (ICMs)—Cluster bombs, artillery munitions that contain multiple submunitions.

Incendiaries—A weapon, such as a bomb, designed to ignite fires.

Indirect fire—Fire delivered on a target that is not itself used as a point of aim for the weapons or the director. Indirect fire can cause casualties to troops, inhibit mobility, suppress or neutralize weapon systems, damage equipment and installations, and demoralize the enemy.

Infantry—Soldiers trained, armed, and equipped to fight on foot.

Inhalable particles—All dust capable of entering the human respiratory tract.

Inter-theater support operations—Operations designed to convey supplies, personnel, and equipment between the originating theater and points outside the theater, to include the continental United States and other theaters.

Interim Brigade Combat Team—The original name for the Stryker Brigade Combat Team. Change in name only.

Interim force—The force between the current forces and the future force.

Intra-theater—Within a theater (see theater, below).

Jurisdictional determination—A site survey performed by the US Army Corps of Engineers to officially determine whether a given parcel of land is subject to wetlands regulations, and if so, the extent of the area.

Land navigation training—Maneuvers designed to train troops in techniques for navigating to a given destination.

Level of service—Combinations of operating conditions that can occur in a given lane or roadway when it is accommodating various traffic volumes.

Light brigade—A force composed primarily of foot-mobile fighters employing artillery, mortars, tactical air, Army aviation, naval gunfire, and reconnaissance assets to support the tactical operations plan.

Light forces—Small agile forces designed for quick deployment and redeployment, usually not involving armored vehicles.

Light infantry—Composed of light arms and hand-held weapons.

Live-fire exercise—Training activities using real or lethal ammunition.

Maneuver—A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy.

Materiel—All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. Examples of materiel are ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, and aircraft and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities.

Meteorology—The physical processes, generally occurring in the atmosphere, affecting the distribution, dilution, and removal of pollutants.

Mine-clearing line charge—The MICLIC is a rocket-propelled, explosive line charge. It is used to reduce minefields that contain single-impulse, pressure-activated anti-tank, mines and mechanically activated anti-personnel mines.

Mission essential—That materiel, equipment, personnel, projects, etc. that are critical to a military unit in order to accomplish their assigned missions.

Mitigation measure—A specific design commitment made with the resource agencies and other agencies during the environmental evaluation and study process that serve to moderate or lessen impacts derived from the proposed action. This might include planning and development commitments, environmental measures, and right-of-way improvements. A mitigation measure is implemented during construction or post-construction.

Nap of the earth flight (also called terrain flight)—Flight close to the Earth's surface during which airspeed, height, and altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire.

National Environmental Policy Act—The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is our nation's basic charter for protecting the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy. In accordance with NEPA, all federal agencies must prepare a written statement on the environmental impact of a proposed action. The provisions to ensure that federal agencies act according to the letter and spirit of NEPA are the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA (43 CFR 1500-1508).

Nonlive-fire exercise—Training exercise using training rounds or nonlethal ammunition or blanks.

Notice of intent—Announcement in the Federal Register advising interested parties that an EIS will be prepared and circulated for a given project.

Ordnance impact area—An area having designated boundaries, within the limits of which all ordnance will detonate on impact.

Pahoehoe (lava)—Basaltic lava that has a smooth, hummocky, or ropy surface. See <http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/Products/Pglossary/pahoehoe.html> for a photograph and more detailed description.

Particulates—Fine liquid or solid particles, such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog, found in air or emissions.

Parts per ***—See concentration units.

Pesticide—Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest; the term pesticide also applies to herbicides, fungicides, avicides (bird agents), rodenticides, and various other substances used to control pests.

Platoon—A subdivision of a company-size military unit, normally consisting of two or more squads or sections (approximately 30 Soldiers).

Programmatic EIS—The first tier of a sequence of environmental statements or analyses that is broad in scope and conducted in accordance with NEPA.

Proposed action—Plan that a federal agency intends to implement and that is the subject of an environmental analysis. Usually the proposed action is the agency's preferred alternative for a project. The proposed action and all reasonable alternatives are evaluated against the no action alternative.

Pyrotechnics—A mixture of chemicals that, when ignited, is capable of producing light, heat, smoke, sound, or gas.

Regiment—A military unit usually consisting of a number of battalions or squadrons.

Scoping—A process conducted early in the project that is open to agencies and the public to identify the range, or scope, of issues and alternatives to be addressed during the environmental studies and in the EIS. Even though scoping is the initial step in the EIS process, public involvement is a critical component that continues throughout the EIS process.

Short-Range Training Ammunition (SRTA)— also known as blue-tip ammunition, uses a plastic ball projectile. Although SRTA is classified as live-fire training, in accordance with AR 385-63, the maximum range of this ammunition is only 300 to 700 yards (274 to 640 meters), depending on the caliber used.

Special Operation Forces—Forces designed and equipped to deal with unusual or specific tasks, often involving foreign language capabilities, specialized equipment, training, and tactics.

Special status species—Those plants or animals that have a protected status designated by a state or federal agency because of general or localized population decline.

Squad—A small military unit, usually consisting of approximately 10 Soldiers.

Squadron—A battalion-sized ground unit in US Army cavalry regiments and in the SBCT, which consists of troops instead of companies.

Strike force—A force prepared to carry out an attack that is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective.

Stryker Brigade Combat Team—The interim force between the current force and the future force. Uses the Stryker vehicle.

Tactical—Using tactics in the use of weapons or forces deployed at the battlefield in such a way as to achieve a given objective.

Tactical force—A combat force, together with any service force required for its direct support, organized under one commander to operate as a unit and to engage the enemy in combat.

Tactical maneuver—A maneuver designed to perform a specific task or a task with a specific goal.

Tax map key—The description of a physical land unit of the state, using the division, zone, section, plat, and parcel. It is prepared especially for taxation purposes and in accordance

with the requirements of the City and County of Honolulu Real Property Assessment Division and the County of Hawai'i Real Property Tax Division.

Theater of operations—A subarea within a theater of war defined by the geographic combatant commander required to conduct or support specific combat operations.

Theater of operational readiness—A theater of operations in which forces are prepared to fight a prolonged battle or war.

Tracers—Ammunition containing a chemical composition to mark the flight of projectiles by a trail of smoke or fire.

Troop—The company-sized elements in the RSTA Squadron.

Unexploded ordnance—Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause.

Unique agricultural land—Land other than prime agricultural land that is used for producing specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Unique agricultural land possesses a special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farm methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables.

Viewshed—The landscape that can be directly seen under favorable atmospheric conditions, from a viewpoint or along a transportation corridor.

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